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CIRCULATION
WEEK ENDING MARCH 8th
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CRITICIZING THE COVENANT.

It is not believed that President Wilson when he returned to this country from France with the draft of the proposed league of nations anticipated it would escape criticism. He has said that it was a report of progress and undoubtedly expected that from that criticism might be offered in regard to it some suggestions would be secured which it would be wise to incorporate in the final draft.

Washington's advice in regard to avoiding foreign entanglements is reasonably familiar, but President Wilson has also had something to say on this subject himself. At the unveiling of the Barry monument in Washington in 1914 he said "We cannot form alliances with those who are not going our way; and in our might and majesty and in the confidence and definiteness of our own purpose, we need not and we should not form alliances with any nation in the world. Those who are right, those who study their consciences in determining their policies, those who hold their honor higher than their advantages do not need alliances."

In an address a year and a half later to the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington he said, "America has schooled its heart to love the things that America believes in and believing that America stands apart in its ideals, it ought not to allow itself to be drawn, so far as its heart is concerned, into anybody's quarrel." In other words we should be careful before we leap.

Others would seem to be thinking only as Mr. Wilson has thought. If we are going to have a league of nations we want the best and in this connection ex-President Taft, than whom there is no stronger advocate of the league, says "Undoubtedly the covenant needs revision. It is not symmetrically arranged. Its meaning has to be dug out and its language is ponderous and in diplomatic parlance. He says that it is in definite regard to its obligations may be terminated and regarding the Monroe doctrine and is yet to come up for discussion, revision and adoption."

That is the attitude which the critics have taken and the criticisms have not only given emphasis to weak points but they should be the means of aiding the president in insisting upon strengthening them.

THE CONFERENCE'S JOB.

That the peace conference should meet busy and look after the trouble which may be brewing between Italy and Jugoslavia is indicated by the reports which are coming to the effect that Italy is interfering with the foodstuffs which are destined for the relief of the war-devastated regions and starving people to the east and northeast of the Adriatic. It has been reported that this country which is furnishing supplies for that section as well as Italy, has told the latter that there must be a stop put to the interference or it will be necessary to shut off the goods which are going to Italy.

That the situation in that part of Europe has been strained because of the conflicting claims regarding territory and boundaries is nothing new. Italy is seeking a large amount of territory along the Adriatic for the purpose of controlling that sea, while Jugoslavia insists that it should not be deprived of the territory that belongs to it under the new alignment of interests in that region. This is a most unfortunate situation since both are friends and ought not to permit themselves to clash before the peace terms of the great war have been written.

How deeply this country plans to get into the mixup is unknown. It is not improbable that there has been much exaggeration in regard to this as there has been regarding other situations across the water, but even though this country is doing its best to relieve the distress and get supplies to those who need them, the responsibility for straightening out this tangle seems to lie upon the peace conference and not solely upon one of the countries participating therein.

self against any such plan which would bring about an absolute waste of hundreds of millions spent in the very property which this and other nations are making appropriations to acquire.

It is therefore an interesting reply which Congressman Fuller of Massachusetts has received in reply to his letter to President Wilson in relation to this very subject. Congressman Fuller sought the president's ideas and he has learned that President Wilson is opposed to the sinking of the German warships and the proposal to him seems "like the counsel of those who do not know what else to do."

That is the personal view of the head of the country and of the American delegation in Europe, although he takes occasion to set forth that this judgment is not final since he has not had an opportunity to discuss the matter with authoritative naval men. Thus though the president has not reached a final decision upon the matter in taking the view which many others have expressed that there is no justification for such a waste and it gives the impression that while his mind is not closed upon the matter he will insist upon some good and substantial reason before he will sanction the plan to scuttle the ships.

THE DAYLIGHT SAVING LAW.

The failure of the effort to secure a repeal of the daylight saving law, which went into the discard when the agricultural appropriation bill failed of passage, is going to be received with mingled satisfaction and regret according to who is concerned.

To the farmers, or at least a part of them it can hardly be said to bring help. The farmer as a rule makes the most of daylight whether the clocks are set ahead or not, and it can be appreciated that there may be a certain amount of inconvenience to those who are engaged in the production of milk for the market. Such farmers have to go by the clock in order to catch the milk train and meet the requirements of others who work when they do not. Otherwise there is no reason why it should make any great amount of difference.

On the other hand to those who work in mills, factories, stores and offices, and they form quite a considerable part of the population of the country, the daylight saving plan is a great advantage. By the change they get the benefit of an hour of daylight which otherwise most of them would be sleeping. The farmer as a rule has the chance to enjoy the pleasures of the great outdoor world which it would be difficult to obtain in any other way. When it is estimated that hundreds of millions of dollars are saved in fuel and light it can be appreciated that there is a benefit attached which cannot be ignored. It is, however, a daylight saving, not a daylight creating plan. At the unveiling of the Barry monument in Washington in 1914 he said "We cannot form alliances with those who are not going our way; and in our might and majesty and in the confidence and definiteness of our own purpose, we need not and we should not form alliances with any nation in the world. Those who are right, those who study their consciences in determining their policies, those who hold their honor higher than their advantages do not need alliances."

Not a little attention has been directed to the outcome of the contest for a seat in congress from the 22nd district in Pennsylvania caused by the death of the republican who had been elected to the 66th congress last fall. In that district which has elected a republican to congress for the past half century a democratic successor was named last week and coming at a time when the league of nations was uppermost in the minds of the country it was attributed to the fact that this had been made the issue of the campaign and that the democratic had won because he had come before the people on that question.

For the purpose of getting at the bottom of this matter the New York Sun questioned both of the candidates as to whether this was the leading issue of their campaign. Neither candidate admitted that it was. The successful candidate stated that the voters in the district knew that he favored the league and that his letter and advertisements so stated.

The defeated candidate declared that the plan of the league of nations and other federal government questions were ignored, that labor propaganda misrepresented his attitude to labor and that the activity of the liquor interests, with the exceeding light republican vote were the main factors in his defeat.

It would thus appear that it was a campaign in which local questions predominated, that labor matters and the question of prohibition, both of which have been stirring the country for some time played an important part in determining the representative from that district. It is not surprising that the issue of the league of a dry nation should be manifested on an occasion like that.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

When it comes to saving daylight no one will be able to give the robins any pointers.

WOMAN IN LIFE AND IN THE KITCHEN

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Salt in whitewash makes it stick. The best color for nursery walls is soft blue. Onions must be kept in a cool, dark place. Salt beef is excellent for many made dishes. Cabbage should be stored stems up for the winter. Scissors should have an honored place in every kitchen. Never attempt finer housekeeping than you can afford to keep. Study the markets and only things which are in season.

When covers lose their knobs, they can be replaced by new ones that can be bought for ten cents per dozen. Try frying fish in fat that has been used for former frying; the flavor will be very improved. In the sick room it is very much more pleasant for the patient if the medicine bottles are kept out of sight. Stems can easily be removed from currants by flouting the hands and rubbing the currants between them. Claret wine stains can be removed from a tablecloth by soaking it in warm, sweet milk, fresh from the cow.

Among the kitchen novelties is the individual aluminum butter mould, which prints the initials on the butter. Brush the lower crust of a pie over with the white of an egg. This prevents the juice from soaking through. Salt put into the water in which cabbage, cauliflower or brussels sprouts are cooked is apt to darken them. Boiled or roasted meat that is to be cut cold should be wrapped in a clean, moist cloth. It will be more tender. If a very light cake is put into a quick oven, it will rise rapidly round the sides, but leave a hollow in the middle. Boiled puddings should never be turned out the moment they are done. They are very likely to break if this is done.

COOKING CUSTARD.

Why does a custard curdle? There are two reasons why custard curdles—too high temperature and too long cooking. For a baked custard the temperature should be regulated by baking in a moderate oven and by using the custard cups or pans in which the custard is baked in a pan of water. The water in this pan should be hot when the custard is put in. Custard is baked in a water bath. Soft custards should be prepared in a double boiler and should be stirred constantly with a spoon. For custard is cooked when it is creamy and will coat the spoon. If this custard should curdle, the curd may be removed by beating with an egg beater. Evaporated milk is very satisfactory for the making of custards. Use one part evaporated milk to two parts water.

TO RECLAIM A CORK.

If a cork has been pushed into a bottle, loop a piece of string around it and pull it out. Roll the cork in the loop and jerk it out quickly.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

Lemon juice is a powerful germicide and rich in organic salts. Low heated shoes are more comfortable and far better for the body than high shoes. The feet should be washed with a little lemon juice and the latter should not be worn for more than a few hours at a time. It is not low heated shoes, but the constant wearing of low shoes which leads to a usually bad foot. The women who once become used to both never want to be without them. They need not be a big expense. Plain sea salt added to the bath with a little perfume, if you wish it, answers the purpose of giving the skin an invigorating effect on the skin. There is a test that you may give your feet to assure yourself that "flat" shoes are not doing at least. Tie your feet in a cloth and when the shoes and stockings are removed, immerse your feet in water and then step upon a dry mat. Then look at the wet mark on the mat. If you find a large mark in the center, the ball and the heel, and the arch did not touch the mat, your foot is flat. If there is a mark in the center of the whole foot from toe to heel your arch has broken down. In this case wear some support under the arch of the foot with every low heated shoe, and do not cultivate the habit of slipping about the house in flat heated slippers. Always have a heel of some sort, even on bedroom footwear.

Flavor is by no means the most important attribute of a foot. However, the stomp of a foot is a matter of the seductive influence of "flavor" and begins to set forth the "best" flavor in the house as soon as food possessing a pleasant flavor is massaged in the mouth. In other words, a free flow of gastric juice or, as it is called, "flavor," is a most important factor in the stomach's manufacture of food. The stomach's manufacture of food depends upon the extent to which the particular food appeals to us.

WHEN OFF DUTY.

Nervous girls even in to comfortable corsets and loose, one-piece dresses that are the style now, are apt to feel restricted in their clothes. However, about the house there is a chance to relax and every opportunity to do so should be taken. Loose, comfortable, one-piece dresses, which should be indicated in particular by the business girl when "off duty."

BOOTS, WATERPROOF.

To make boots waterproof mix equal parts of mutton fat, beeswax and sweet oil, melt together in a small pan, heat over a fire until the mixture is thoroughly mixed, then apply to the boots plentifully, particularly about the seams and edge of soles, and that will really render them perfectly waterproof.

NEUTRAL COLORS.

In color the floor coverings should never be vivid. If a rug is too bright it will seem to jump from the floor and draw attention to it rather than the furniture for which it is the foundation.

DICTATES OF FASHION.

Dull velvet frocks are relieved by jackets of gold and blue brocade. Evening dresses are apt to have a lot of silk with a full skirt of lace or tulle which gives a wide opportunity to make over an old evening dress.

Black Chantilly lace over straw is worn for an afternoon hat. The edge of the lace is allowed to fall over the straw like a curtain.

Cotton fabrics promise to be more popular than ever for the coming season. Satin and taffeta will both be popular for the afternoon frock. Taffeta hats are quoted as the newer note in the millinery.

Polka dots of embroidery make a

simplified form of decoration for some of the semi-formal frocks of George-et.

Glycerinated ostrich feathers and ostrich tips will adorn hats of the latest shape.

THE EVENING BLOUSE.

No one needs to be told the woman of fashion does not consider a separate skirt and blouse a suitable mode of dress for evening. In fact, usually to speak of a separate waist as suitable for evening wear is enough to make half a hostess of a hostess of fashion. But the fact remains that a lot of women do depend on just this sort of dress combination for most of their evening wear. It has, therefore, needed advantages in the way of economy. Moreover, it is possible by wearing a light, attractive blouse with a more substantial skirt to have the advantage that one always does in wearing something light and fluffy and freshly cleaned, whereas it would be quite impossible from the point of view of expense always to have a freshly cleaned and fluffy evening gown.

The new blouses that extend in a skirt or apron section over the skirt are a decided advantage when it comes to evening wear. They give an opportunity to the separate skirt and waist the appearance or at least the advantage of a one-piece frock. These blouses are not worn in color to go with the skirt with which they are to be worn. The lightness can be contributed by a fresh, filmy collar or neck frill. For instance, if you have a skirt of dark green, get a blouse to wear with it of Georgette or Georgette and taffeta of the same color. It may be trimmed with embroidery of some harmonizing or contrasting color or with beads. These blouses are usually loosely belted in with a narrow belt. Some of them are belted in only at the sides, the back and front being left free in a decorative way.

Net blouses in white or cream always are effective when worn in the evening and when worn with a dark skirt they are attractive. Perhaps the most popular of these blouses for evening when combined with a light cloth or silk skirt. One of the bright new shades in a Jersey or taffeta silk is especially attractive. Some of the net blouses of the season show considerable fine tucking and drilling and this sort of thing can be made at home very easily by one who is skilled with the use of the sewing machine. Before the machine tension well adjusted, before attempting to sew on net, but once this is arranged the rest is a matter of time and patience. The blouses are finished with round necks, the fullness of which is arranged on silk cords, and cord appears as the trimming on the sleeves also.

BRINGING UP A FAMILY.

Use less cream so as to save plenty of whole milk for the children. The baby should wear his abdominal band with shoulder straps. Saving milk means utilizing every drop that comes into the home. Use meat on the family table just enough to keep the appetite. Cookies will keep soft if put into a cloth lined jar when hot. Children should never be allowed rich and heavy preserves. Never allow a baby a teething ring or a pacifier. Such things are nests of germs. A little orange juice may be added to the drinking water if the baby refuses it. Fruit is so valuable in a diet that every member of a family should eat it regularly. Remember that a little carelessness about the baby's diet may result in a serious illness or worse. Condiments as well as tea and coffee should be left out of children's diet. So should fried foods.

DAINTINESS.

Whatever rumors may be afloat from time to time about the complete disappearance of separate white neckwear, there is no necessity for being alarmed about them. For separate neckwear of the daintiest kind will endure so long as woman's love for the dainty endures. To be sure, there are many frocks now made that have grown out of the old-fashioned chignon and georgette and organdie that go by the name of neckwear. But even more sure is the fact that most women look better when some bit of white or other light fabric breaks the severity of a dark gown at the neck. Which means that lovely neckwear will persist.

HAIR A LA FLORENTINE.

The Florentine coiffure is no longer a caprice of the extremists; it is no longer a sensational bit of bravado. The war has established it as a strong fashion. Women with short hair have been obliged to wear the hair in a bun or curled under to appear as though it were out. Girls with every shade of hair wear it. Matrons with short hair have adopted it. So the millinery, after a fruitless wringing of the hands, have decided that they must meet this new demand. There must be a large and creative impulse for hats that will go with this Florentine coiffure.

FRUIT VINEGAR.

Save the fruit parings, boil them in just enough water to cover, strain and set away to ferment, adding a piece of vinegar mother or vinegar, or vinegar plant, which you can get from a grocer. Add the parings from fruit jars to this and you will be sure to be supplied with vinegar.

CONCERNING WOMEN.

In Turkey husbands are deserting their wives and girls are being sold. The Scandinavian countries were the first of Europe to sanction the full political enfranchisement of women. It is claimed that 99 per cent. of all women have been sent to marry and get out of industry within seven years.

Mme. Rosika Schwimmer is the first woman to be appointed an ambassador, having recently been sent to Switzerland as a representative of Hungary.

HATS WITHOUT DASH.

Any piece of millinery these days that has no character enough to be individual is hopelessly mediocre in style. One might far better wear an unbecoming hat than a hat without a dash of smartness.

PROLONGS LIFE.

To make your shoes wear twice as long melt together tallow and common resin in the proportion of two parts of tallow to one of resin. Apply this mixture to the sole of the shoe as much as the latter will absorb. This is well worth trying.

RECIPES.

Sausage Salad.—Plunge three frank-

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further sausages into one quart of boiling water, boil for six minutes. Remove, let get cold, then slice into thin slices. Slice also four medium sized cold boiled potatoes, one medium sized sound white onion, six medium sized sound pickles, and one very small, thoroughly cleaned and drained head of lettuce. Place all these articles in a large bowl to hold ingredients. Season with four tablespoonsful of a good French savory dressing made of oil, vinegar, mustard and onion juice, also salt and pepper. Mix well and serve.

Apricot Bavarian Cream.—One pint can or one pint of fresh apricots, one-half box of gelatin, one-half pint of cold water, one pint of cream. Cover the gelatin with the water and let soak half hour. Press apricots through a sieve. If fresh first stew and sweeten them. Stir the gelatin over boiling water until dissolved. Whip the cream. Add the gelatin mixture and apricots, mix and turn into a granite pan. Stand the pan in another pan of cracked ice and stir constantly until it begins to thicken, then add the whipped cream. Stir carefully until mixed thoroughly, turn into a mold and stand aside to harden. Serve with whipped cream heaped around the base.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Knocking and Knockers.

Mr. Editor: President King of the Chamber of Commerce in an address to his fellow merchants and citizens in general speaks of knocking and the knockers. Now, Mr. Editor, what is the definition of knocking and who is the knocker? Is it a civic body that through its representative says the streets are not fit to be out doors, that trolley accommodations are insufficient, steam railroad schedules are not as all appropriate for the welfare of the community, besides numerous other defects that in their judgment are due to the inefficiency of our public officials, traffic managers and the public in general outside of their organization, or is it the one that places his order for his allowance for coal in April or May, when the price is \$10 a ton, and all he can get is one-fourth or one-half ton until it sells at \$13.50, and then he can get all he wants? Or is it the man that owns his little home who thinks a 50 mill tax is oppressive and desires his opinion about the extravagant use of money without any apparent results? Is the farmer that is opposed to the daylight saving plan the knocker, or the one that is in favor of it? Is the man who wears a knicker when one wants to know if you wear pants and the other objects to your wearing pants? Take, for instance, our civic body through its influence and support calling a town meeting to appropriate \$1,500 to the farm bureau and then hiring a tailor to tell the farmers how to grow corn, also trying to improve the corn by giving this a lot of three or four hundred dollars. Is the man that pays the bills a knocker because he objects?

Mr. Editor, we have had civic bodies for the past half a century or more. Since that time the grand list has gone from \$21,263,308, as per events of fifty years ago in your valued paper under date of Dec. 14, 1918, to \$18,255,757 in the assessment for 1919. Is this the shrinkage due to the loss of the hope that covered the hills of Norwich that modern sanitation decreed a menace to health and happiness (no grin and snarl influenza known at that time), or our banking system in dropping from seven national banks and the Thames Loan and Trust Co. (gone but not forgotten) to a capital of \$2,735,000 to three with a capital of \$1,200,000. It would be nice if our civic body would take the matter up and tell us through the Norwich Courier why this is so, why the John T. Young Boiler Co. died a premature death after a donation of a valuable lot of land by the city of Norwich, also the Norwich Nickel and Brass Co., a valued industry of many years' standing, has gone passed away in the past few years. And finally Mr. Editor, how much is a citizen worth to the community he lives in as a member of a civic body that buys everything he wants except shoestrings and toothpicks out of town, paying cash for everything, and getting tick for the toothpicks and shoestrings of the merchant in his home town?

Norwich, March 9, 1919. INQUIRY.

More on Daylight Saving.

Mr. Editor: I have been very much interested in reading the discussion of the daylight saving problem in the Bulletin. The Bulletin's opinion there isn't any more daylight now than ever before. None to save, use it all. Farmers seem to be the only ones to denounce this. Why? Because they are the backbone of this beautiful haven and know best when their small profits are made. First, it's the milk train to think of, cows to milk, calves to feed and pigs to the market. Daily routine runs on a day in the week, but seven. This is the farmers' main income in this community. Second, milking regularly and if you begin at 3:30 p. m. (now time) you should begin at 3:30 p. m. (old afternoon) or you will be getting poor results from your cows. Third, the milk train to think of, cows to milk, calves to feed and pigs to the market. Daily routine runs on a day in the week, but seven. This is the farmers' main income in this community. Fourth, milking regularly and if you begin at 3:30 p. m. 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